

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

THURSDAY August 17, 1738.

PETERSBURGH, March 14.

WE learn by private Letters from *Belgrade*, that Major General *Doxas* was Beheaded there, in pursuance of his Sentence the 20th of last Month. He declared upon the Scaffold, that he thought in his Conscience what he had done was for the Interest of his Imperial Majesty, the Town of *Nisa* not being in a Condition to be defended, and without hopes of being relieved. His Valet de Chambre having taken off his upper Garment, put a Scarlet Mantle over his Shoulders; after which having prepared himself, and given the Sign, the Executioner, thro' fear missed the Neck, and almost cut thro' the Shoulder, overturning the Chair he set up on; but afterwards at two or three Blows separated the Head from the Body, which was buried near the Place of Execution. He died with great Resignation and Fortitude, declaring himself of the Protestant Religion.

We have Letters from *Constantinople* which relate, that the Grand Signior had declared his Resolution to yield up *Afoph* forever to the Czarina, on Condition she will restore *Orakow*, the Fortifications of which he proposeth to demolish; and further proposes to enter into an Agreement with the Czarina, that neither Party shall hereafter fortify any Place upon the Black Sea. At the same Time these Letters add, that there was a great caballing among the Junistaries at the Porte, who murmured against those Counsellors of the *Divan* whom they knew or suspected to be for making Peace.

March 15. Admiral *Bredal* has sent Advice to Court, that he is arrived at *Afoph*; that a Frigate which he sent out to get Intelligence, took a Turkish Vessel with twelve Men, bound from *Constantinople* to *Coffa*; that those Prisoners reported that several large Turkish Gallies were already in the Black Sea; that *Gigantium Cogla* would soon follow them with a powerful Fleet, which is designed for assisting the *Crim Tartars*; upon which Admiral *Bredal* is taking all the necessary Measures for putting our Fleet in a Condition to make Head against the Turks.

March 18. Another Express is arrived from the Count de *Minich*, which imports, that the Troops that he had directed were continuing the pursuit of the *Tartars*. They talk of opening the Campaign with the Siege of *Ognik*, a Place of great Importance in the *Crim*.

DANIEL ZICK, March 27.

Letters from the Frontiers of *Turky* advise, that a Body of 40,000 Turks, most part *Arnavuts* and *Spahies*, which had assembled in *Moldavia*, were in full March towards *Bender*, which is the general Rendezvous of the Ottoman Army, and they give out, that this Army is to undertake the Siege of *Orakow*.

LONDON, April 4.

Extract from the VOTES of the House of Commons. On Tuesday last, upon the Report of the Evidence relating to the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, Mr. *Adams* moved, That as every Thing was fully proved to the Sa-

tisfaction of the House, that His Majesty might be addressed to declare War against *Spain*, and that His faithful Commons, as dutiful and loyal Subjects, would use their utmost Endeavours to raise Supplies for carrying on the same, which occasioned great Debates: When Sir *Robert Walpole* spoke to the following Effect. That it was an easy Matter to plunge Ourselves into War, but the most difficult Thing in Nature to put a Stop to it when once begun; that it would be proper for us first to weigh the Matter thoroughly before we determine to despatch a Resolution; that a War could ruin and destroy Thousands, and we have no Right to play away the Lives of our Fellow-Subjects in such a Manner; that to all Appearance, the Merchants had made good the Allegation of their several Petitions, but that they ought to take Notice, the Adversaries were not present to disprove them; that it would be highly necessary to represent the several Captures proved to the House to the Court of *Spain*, and hear what they can alledge in their Defence, before we entirely condemn them, which would be but giving them the same Liberty as is allowed in Courts of Judicature; that the contrary would at the best be but Star Chamber Practice, which he was sure they would in no Ways approve of.

Mr. *Pulteney's* Answer was to the following Effect, viz. That the *English* had for many Years patiently born the Insults of the *Spaniards*, at the same time when our Minister was daily soliciting for Redress for our Merchants: That it was clearly evident the Court of *Spain* (though often pressed to accommodate this Affair) always evaded making Satisfaction, by Answers either foreign or altogether trifling: And in his Opinion, by the many Shifts they have so frequently made, we may plainly perceive that no Satisfaction will be peaceably obtained: that while we suffer them to go on uninterrupted in their barbarous Depredations, we were contributing to the Ruin of the Merchants, who trade to those Parts, and consequently to the impoverishing of this Kingdom. That in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, this Nation exerted its Power, and humbled the Pride of *Spain* in destroying their *Armada*, when they intended a Descent upon our Islands, and that when Oliver *Cromwell* was Protector of this Kingdom, *France* and *Spain* stood in such Awe of him, that they were afraid to build a Ship, lest he should take Umbrage at it; in those Days *Britannia* might justly have styled herself the Empress of the Seas, and Lawgiver of all Europe; and concluded, that as we had presented divers Memorials to the Court of *Spain* in Behalf of the Merchants (which have already taken considerable Time) and have never obtained any Satisfaction, he thought it high Time to repay ourselves, and to punish that Nation for the many repeated Injuries we have often received from them. Mr. *Sandys*, Mr. *Wentworth*, Sir *John Lubbock*, &c. spoke to the same Effect.

Sir *William Young* replied to Mr. *Pulteney's* following effect: That we ought not to be too rash in determining a War against the *Spaniards*, for that upon Inquiry it might be proved to the Satisfaction of the House that several

of those Ships were forfeited to the King of Spain, as being Laden with Contraband Goods, and that he had been informed, that the English Merchants had made Prizes of some Spanish Ships, and Complaint made to our Court on that Account. That we should first consider the Situation our Merchants were in with the Spaniards, before we declare War against them; that provided the Spaniards were not our Debtors, or that our Merchants had Equivalent in their hands, the Property would be much altered. But at this Time the Spaniards were in Possession of our Merchants Effects to the Value of five Millions Sterling, when perhaps they have not the Value of one Million in their own Hands. That the subsequent Consequences of a War would be that the Spaniards would keep our Merchants Effects in their Hands, and not part with them till necessity obliges them to it. That in the mean while the War was carrying on, our Merchants would be in the utmost Distress for their Effects, especially as their Affairs would remain but in a bad Situation, since they could not possibly trade with Safety, &c. Upon which the Question was put, that his Majesty be Addressed for a War, which passed in the Negative, Ayes, 209, Noes, 256.

This Day the Commons went with an Address to his Majesty to use his utmost Endeavours with the King of Spain, to obtain Satisfaction for the Losses sustained by the British Merchants, &c.

We hear that a strong Squadron will be sent to the West-Indies; and that General Oglethorpe embarks with the Forces for Georgia, in about a Fortnight.

April 6. The following further Particulars are related concerning General Daxat's Execution on the 20th past at Belgrade: That he behaved with undaunted Courage to the last, and persisted in and died in the protestant Religion; telling the Jesuit that accompany'd him to the Scaffold, and who had used his utmost Endeavours to gain him over to the Roman Faith; that if there was a safer Belief than what he had, till that Time, lived in, he then would wish to die therein; shewing thereby, that till that Day, no surer had been made known to him. His Execution was not perform'd with much Success, the Executioner having with the first Stroke, chopp'd off half of his Shoulder, and afterwards with two more Blows, rather sawed than cut off his Head from the Body. He was 60 Years old; and his Corps was afterwards interr'd by his Servants near the Place of Execution. The next Day Sentence was also executed on the Rest of the Officers of the three Regiments of Maximilian of Hesse, Ogilby and Selmettau.

An Extract of a private Letter from Paris.

The secret Practices of several Factions still continue at the Court of France, each strives to have a Share in the Administration. It is very certain, that the King, thro' the earnest Exhortation of the Duke of Orleans and Cardinal de Fleury, continues to apply himself to the Affairs of State. It is likewise as certain, that the King does the less for Pleasure than through Necessity; Applications seems burthensome to him. He lately told the Cardinal, that he was more fatigued with sitting an Hour in the Council, than with a whole Days Hunting. To which the Cardinal, with a Smile, answered, Sire, you are, however, yourself, so well qualified to direct the Affairs of your Kingdom, that it would be great Pity your Majesty should employ wholly to the Pleasure of Hunting, a Time so necessary to procure the Happiness of your People. The King replied with a very gracious Air, Monsieur le Cardinal, I'll consider of it. Though this Prelate still finds himself extremely weak, he yet strives to appear otherwise. Discouraging lately with M. Van Hoey, the Dutch Ambassador, who went to congratulate him upon his Recovery, his Eminence said, I am sure, Mon^{seigneur} l'Ambassadeur, that you are very sincere in the Compliments you make me: It hath indeed, pleased God yet a while to spare my Life, at a time when the Good of the Kingdom, and the Tranquillity of Europe required my Ministration.

WILLIAMSBURGH, June 30. We have Advice, by a Letter from Hampton, dated June 25, "That a Passenger landed there, from on board a Ship gone up the Bay, that came 10 Weeks ago from Plymouth, who reports, "That 21 Sail of Men of War were put into Commission; "and that there was a very hot Press at Home; that the Spanish Envoy was forbid the Court, and order'd out of England; that Sir Telcoran Peyton was at Plymouth, and also another Man of War, of 50 Guns, which said

"last Ship was to convoy the Soldiers design'd for Georgia; and it was generally believ'd we should have a War with Spain.

BOSTON, July 3.

Saturday last Capt. Coleman arrived from Cadix, by whom we have Letters of the first of May past, which say, that all Manner of Business is at a Stand there, the Talk of a War, the Press, and other Preparations in England, have discouraged all Gentlemen from Shipping any Thing on board Ships bound for London or the Straights; and that all sorts of Provisions were fallen to near one half of what they were formerly sold for, occasion'd by the vast Quantities lately brought in.

By Capt. Bennet, who arrived here from Cork in Ireland, last Tuesday, we are told, That 15 Sail of Men of War were put in Commission, in order to proceed to Georgia and South-Carolina, to prevent any Designs the Spaniards may have upon those Colonies; and from thence (it need be) to sail to the West Indies to protect our Settlements from the Insults of a People as barbarous as they are faithless. That said Squadron was about half manned, and that there was a very hot Impress both in Great-Britain and Ireland, for the Royal Navy. It is further added, that if it should be found needful for the said Squadron to continue in America, it is to Winter in some of these Northern Ports, to be ready for an Expedition whenever there shall be Occasion.

Mr. Timothy,

The following Paper having lain by me finished (all to the last Paragraph) for some Time, waiting for a Place in one of your Gazettes, I hope you'll insert it in your next, and oblige, &c.

THE Lawfulness or Morality of inoculating the Small-Pox, being a Subject which I have considered with all possible Care and Attention, I shall therefore presume to offer some further Thoughts upon it, in Answer to this Objection (if yet it be another, and not in Substance the same with that already considered) viz. That the Practice is usurping on a Prerogative of God.---To inflict Distempers (say they) is usurping on a Prerogative of God: But Inoculating the Small-Pox is inflicting a Distemper; therefore, &c. This Objection I shall consider with all the Brevity and Clearness I can. And

I. That it is a Prerogative of God to inflict Distempers on Men, I shall easily grant, in the full Sense and Latitude, in which it can be true, or consistent with his moral Nature and Attributes.---It is a Prerogative of God to inflict Distempers: But how? Not sure as the Author of them; for he is not the Author of any the Diseases, Evils or Miseries that befall us; they are all owing to our Apostacy from him, (i. e.) to the Devil and Ourselves, as their first or original Cause. He made us upright & perfect Creatures; perfect in the whole Frame and Constitution of our Being, Soul and Body, without any Seed of Disease, Evil or Misery: But by our Apostacy from him, we brought the whole Load of these upon ourselves, under which we now groan: Nor is he otherwise concerned in inflicting them than either as a wise and good Father for the Correction of his offending Children, or a wise and righteous Governor for Reclaiming his offending Subjects, and supporting the Authority of his Government and Laws. And therefore (2) this Prerogative

of God, must exclude the *Ideas* of *Arbitrary* and *Revenge*, as wholly inconsistent with his *moral* Character, either as our *Heavenly* Father, Governour or Judge. Far be it from the *moral* Character of an *Earthly* Father, Governour or Judge, to punish at meer Will and Pleasure, or only for Punishment's Sake, or from a Spirit of Revenge, but according to Wisdom and righteous Laws, and with Bowels of Compassion towards the Offenders; and how much farther from that of our *Heavenly* Father, Governour and Judge of the Universe! He afflicts not willingly, nor grieves the Children of Men; -- But corrects them for their Profit: -- He pities while he punishes, nor bath be the least Pleasure (of Revenge) in the Death of a Sinner. And thus understood, I grant it a Prerogative of God to inflict Diseases on Men; either in the general Method of his Providence, conformable to the Established Laws of Nature, or second Causes; or by special Acts of the same, either in directing of second Causes, or controlling and suspending those Laws.

II. I no less easily grant, that Men ought not to usurp on any the Prerogatives of God; and that it is a great Sin and Wickedness in any one so to do. -- But now these things granted, in the Case, on the one Hand; let us see, what must be granted also by the Objectors, on the other. And

I. They must grant, that both to prevent, and to heal Diseases, are equally Prerogatives of God, as to inflict them. He is equally the Lord of Life and Death; equally the sovereign Physician, as Inflicter of Diseases: See now I, even I am he, -- I kill and make alive; I wound and I heal.

II. They must grant, that God has been pleased to delegate or derive some Degrees of some of his Prerogatives to Men -- This they must grant or shew, how otherwise, either the civil Magistrate or the Physician, can be acquitted, of usurping on his Prerogatives every Day. The Life and Death of Man, are solely Prerogatives of God; yet every Day the civil Magistrates presume to put to Death certain Offenders, and to pardon, or save the Lives of others. And no less surely are the preventing and healing of Diseases, Prerogatives of God; yet every Day the Physician presumes, as far as he is able, to interpose, and assist towards these good Ends.

But however God has delegated to Men, some Degrees of his Prerogatives of preventing and healing Diseases; yet sure he has delegated none such of that to inflict them. But why so? I demand why or for what Reason, he has not delegated some Degree of this Prerogative, as well as of the other? The only Reason I can think of, is, because the former are for the Good and Happiness of Men, but the latter is for their Evil and Misery. The Objectors perhaps may give a better; but if they must abide by this, I answer: -- That as God

has no such Prerogative as to inflict Diseases or any other Punishment on Men, for Punishment's Sake, or merely for the End of their Evil and Misery, so neither can he delegate any Degree of any such to Men. What Evil or Misery soever of this Nature, Men inflict on one another, it is not from any Authority or Delegation of Power from him; but arises from Pride, Avarice, Revenge, and like corrupt Appetites and Passions of their own.

But as it is a Prerogative of God to punish Men by Way of Correction, for their Profit, and for the Support of the Authority of his Government and Laws; and some Degrees of which he has accordingly committed to the civil Magistrate, for the like good Ends: Even so, when the inflicting of any Disease is manifestly not for the End of Misery, but of Happiness; for the Saving of Life out of the devouring Jaws of the very Disease inflicted, raging and infectious! Why God hath not delegated to Men the Right of inflicting it, some better Reason must be shewn, than I can yet see, or has entered into my Heart to conceive. Again,

If God has committed some Degrees of his Prerogatives, to prevent and heal Diseases, to the Physician, (as I presume for granted he has;) then he has either expressly prescribed him, as to the Medicines and Methods to be used for these Purposes; or left him at full Liberty to the Use of all such as Reason, Observation and Experience, (always under the Rules of Religion) shall direct. The latter, I conceive, must be granted. Well then; -- God has left the Physician to the Direction of Reason, Observation and Experience (under the Rules of Religion) as to Medicines and Methods for preventing and healing Diseases: But Reason in Theory, Observation and Experience in Practice, all direct, that the best and most effectual Method yet known or discover'd for preventing the fatal Degree of the Disease called the Small-Pox, is that of inflicting it by Inoculation; and therefore is he not at Liberty to pursue this Method? No: Because Religion stands out, and says it must be an Exception, as usurping on God's Prerogative of inflicting Diseases; But Religion says no such Thing; but plainly teaches, that he has committed to Men such Degree of this and other his Prerogatives, as appears to be for their Good and Happiness, as this Method plainly does; and let the Objectors prove the Contrary, when they can.

But after all, I have missed, it seems, of the main Objection on this Subject, which is this -- That the Practice of inoculating the Small-Pox is a most immoral one, because inconsistent with the Prerogative of God to preserve whom he will from the actual Attack of that Distemper. Objection enough to puzzle a Vicar! As if in any Case of apparent Danger of Life, (as sure that of an infectious mortal Distemper surrounding one plainly is) the secret unknown Will of God, as to the Deliverance of any particular Person from that Danger, could create the Immorality of any human Means (not otherwise immoral) in his Power, whereby to endeavour his own Deliverance; And not on the Contrary be a Motive to his pursuing it by all such Means! -- But this Objection, and the Author's reasonings upon it, shall not fail (with God's Leave) of a due Consideration, in another Paper.

Custom-House, Charlestown,

Entered towards,

Brigt. Hawkins, John Cole from 18c of May.

--- Seafower, John Ebsworthy from Africa.

Sloop Midnight, Jas. Tucker

--- Georgia Packet, Barditt Fleetwood } from N. York;

--- Hamming Bird, Benj. Keirled

--- Winyaw, Rich. Paynter from Philadelphia.

Entered out,

Brigt. Carolina, Jas. Metland for Barbados.

Clear'd for Departure,

Sloop Henry, Rich: Cochran Dixon to Travilla.

--- Gypper, Nehemiah Duncome to Providence.

EXPORTED from this PLACE since Nov. 1, 1757.

Rice 44067 Barrels. Pitch 16388. Tarr 5322. Turpentine 518. Whereof 3982 Barrels of Rice to the Southward of Cape Planters.

A Cooper and House Wench that's a good Nurse in the Small-Pox, to be hired by Sarah Blahney.